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Gen. Sherman was in Chicago on Monday en Marion M. Combs, 14 years old, and Carrie M. Morse, 13 years, were drowned on Monday while bath ng in Ware River, near Gilbertville, Mass.

Work is to be immediately and considerably reduced at the United States Armory in Springfield Mass. Two hundred and fifty workmen have been discharged in the past two days.

A number of boatmen yesterday made an at-tack upon the tavern of Mr. Petchel, near Manayunk, can, who fired upon them, wounding one man serious-y. Petchel was arrested and heid to bail. Some of the loters were also arrested.

The ceremonies of inducting Samuel Harris D. D., into the Presidency of Bowdom College took place at Brunswick, Me., yesterday in the presence of the College government trustees, overseers, and a large gathering of the Alumni, including Gov. Chamberlin, Senator Bussenden, and others. The Rev. Dr. Tenney of Ellsworth, a member of the Board of Trustees, officiated as inductor. President Harris, in response, delivered an appropriate and eloquent address, in which he expressed his idea of college, and what he proposed should govern him during his administration. President Harris is the first graduate who was over President of Bowdom College.

New-York Daily Cribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

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The Surratt Trial yesterday, Commence ments at Bates College and Andover Theologi-cal Seminary, will be found on the second page; the Money article and Markets on the third page; Literary Items on the sixth page; and Court Ke-ports on the seventh page.

A Nashville dispatch gives particulars of a disturbance in Madison County, Tenn., from which it is evident that the presence of the United States forces alone prevented a general Rebel uprising in the Western part of the State on election day.

In the Convention yesterday the amendment to the report on the Organization of the Legis lature, providing for 32 Senatorial Districts, was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 79 to 32. The proceedings under the call of the Convention ordered day before yesterday were made void.

The present Government of Austria fully agrees with the immense majority of the Austrian Parliament in carrying out the provisions of the Concordat of 1855, which grants to the Roman Catholic Church extensive privileges at the expense of other religious denominations. Negotiations have, therefore, been entered into with the Papal Government for the conclusion of a new Concordat.

A comparison of the statements of the public debt in June and August shows no great changes. Mr. McCulloch's estimates, however, for the Fall, show a decided decrease in the revenue, as there is a large matured debt not presented for payment, and much of the revenue has been anticipated in collection. Unless prompt steps are taken to collect the tax on whisky, which should alone give the Government \$90,000,000, a serious deficit appears certain. This is the natural result of the action of Congress last Winter, in relieving many wealthy branches of industry of taxation. We protested then against the extension of the free list, and its evils are now becoming evident.

It is stated that on the death of Pope Pius IX. the Government of France would strongly urge the election of Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans as his successor. Bishop Dupanloup has the reputation of being, in every respect, one of the ablest Roman Catholic bishops now living; and, if elected Pope, would probably soon make his mark as one of the greatest Popes of modern times; but it is very doubtful whether the French or any other secular Government will be able to exercise a decisive influence at the next election. The College of Cardinals has learned to emancipate itself at the election of a Pope from the control of secular Governments, and is not likely to deviate from the long established rule to elect none but an Italian and a Cardinal. It is fully 300 years since one who was not an Italian was chosen

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. In naked justice, the people of this State must pay sufficient heed to the proceedings of their Constitutional Convention to note and discriminate those members who are justly obnoxious to the censures which are thoughtlessly lavished on the entire body. Let us specify:

The Convention met, pursuant to law, on intervened. One of these, which contained the 4th of July, was passed in recess. Of the other eight, a considerable portion of each has been lost through adjournments from Friday to the for reassembling, no quorum appears; so that the day is wasted in awaiting or more actively seeking to obtain one. If the Convention declines to adjourn over when asked, a only has a large third of the time of the body been wasted by adjournments over, and the lack of a quorum, but members gravely rise in their places and ask that a decision on the pending question be postponed because A. B. and C. are absent, who desire to speak or to vote thereon! That slow progress is made under such circumstances, may be subject of regret, but surely not of wonder. Add that members coolly rise and ask leave, or absent themselves after instructing others to ask it, expressly on the ground of their holding other offices which require a part of their time, and we may judge of the prospeet that the work of the Convention will be seasonably concluded.

Last week, the Convention decided that it would sit on alternate weeks five and six daysadjourning at 1 p. m. last Saturday to 10 a. m. of the following Monday, and at 1 p. m. of the ensuing Friday to 71 p. m. of the succeeding Monday, so as to give most of the Members opportunity to visit their homes once in each fortnight. This was deemed quite liberal, and was generally assented to. But. when Monday morning came, there was no quorum-some thirty members of the Convention being absent on leave, and eighty or ninety more without leave. The day was unavoidably spent in obtaining a quorumnone being present till about 8 p. m. Of course, no progress was made; so but three and a half days' work can be accomplished this week. But it is trusted that the efforts thus rendered

necessary will secure a quorum hereafter. It is midsummer. The weather is hot, and many people are accustomed to spend August in cool resorts by seaside or mineral fountain. We can understand if not excuse their preference. But what right have these, or have the incumbents of other offices

say, "I have duties or tastes which are incom-"patible with faithful service as delegates?" Would not this have been wiser and worthier purposes or obligations so incongruous?

The Democratic journals of our State quite the absentees on every occasion when a quorum was lacking were of their own party, while no adjournment over, no prolongation of debatein fact, no resisted adjournment and no delay of any kind-has failed to command the active sympathy of a large majority of the Democrats present. It is no credit to the Republican the Convention thus far. Shall it be so to the

GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT. Gen. Butler's report to the Committee of

Congress in regard to the exchange of prison-

ers during the war is a document of unusual

15,000 of our men who were dying of cold and starvation, while the 26,000 Rebels held by the United States were well taken care of. Gen. Butler and the Secretary of War proposed to treat the Rebel officers in our Libby, but this plan was abandoned after consultation with Gen. Grant. Gen. Butler, in December, was appointed Commissioner of Exchange, and found the Confederate generals anxious to exchange, man for man, but that the Confederate Government refused to treat with Gen. Butler, on the ground that he commanded negro troops. Notification to that effect was sent to our Government, which refused, of course, to admit the right of the Confederate authorities to outlaw our offlcers. Exchanges continued till March, 1864, when Gen. Butler had an interview with Mr. Ould, which convinced him that retaliation would compel the Rebels to abandon their refusal to exchange colored sol-The Government, informed of these diers. facts, referred the matter to Gen. Grant, who, in April, directed Gen. Butler to decline, until otherwise ordered, all further negotiations, and the determination of the Rebels to make a distinction between white and colored prisoners, as a refusal on their part to agree to further exchange. Gen. Butler was also instructed to receive all the sick and wounded the Rebels would give up, but to send no more in exchange. In August the Rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man; Gen. Grant then telegraphed the following important order: "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. this particular time, to release all Rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.' In the meanwhile, Gen. Butler, learning that colored prisoners were employed as laborers by the Rebels, notified their Commissioner that an equal or greater number of their men should be so employed in our service, and this action was approved by Gen. Grant. In October, 1864, Gen. Butler directed Col. Mulford to proceed to Savannah with a fleet to carry the Rebel sick, and bring back our own-an exchange of about 12,000 of our In November, Col. Mulford informed Gen. Butler that he was detained at Fortress Monroe by the want of transportation, and that the sufferings of our men at Savannah were fearfully mereased by the delay. Gen. Butler in reply ordered him to start at once, to yield to no subordinate interference-to vield to nothing but armed force, and not to that if he could meet it. These are the main facts which the report presents in regard to the responsibility of the failure to exchange prisoners, and they will certainly command no ordinary attention.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

If the Greek Government has really resolved, as was announced a few days ago by a Cable dispatch, to declare war against Turkey on the 1st of September, in case by that time hostilities against the Christians of Crete have not ceased, we are most probably on the eve of a Taesday, June 4th. Nine weeks have since great war, with far-reaching results. Greece, it is true, is a small country compared with Turkey, having no more than 1,500,000 of people against the 35,000,000 commonly attributed to Turkey; but notwithstanding this disproporsucceeding Monday. At the hour appointed | tionate power of the two countries, the open participation of Greece in the war would at once change its aspect. It is now longer than a year that Turkey, at peace with all foreign countries, has made the greatest military exertions large portion of the members take French to put down the insurrection of one single leave, and return when convenient. And not island containing a population of less than half a million inhabitants, of whom one-third are Mohammedans and fanatical partisans of Turkish rule. This small island, unsupported by any ally, has kept the whole Turkish army at bay, and, as the latest Cable dispatches show, is still unsubdued. The Turkish Government finds itself, moreover, in a terrible financial embarrassment, finding it recently even difficult to raise the means of defraying the expenses of the Sultan to Western Europe. If, therefore, Turkey, exhausted in a financial and greatly weakened in a military point of view. has to raise a new army against Greece, it will put her resources to the severest test. The standing army of Greece is only ten thousand men; but as, according to all accounts, the most unbounded and unanimous enthusiasm pervades the whole people, we may expect that she will be able to raise a military force not inferior to that of an American State like Massachusetts during the late war.

The appearance of a hostile army of some 50,000 men, on the southern border, is a danger which the Turkish Government will be sure not to underrate. But this is not all. The moment war between Greece and Turkey is declared, the immense majority of the Greek subjects of Turkey will aid Greece in every possible way. They number more than 2,000,000. Among them are the wealthiest subjects of the Porte. They hold, in particular, control of the southern provinces of European Turkey (Enirus and Thessaly), and of most of the Mediterranean islands. The Greeks, therefore, are by no means too sanguine, if they expect that without great difficulty they may be able to occupy from the start a commanding position in Southern Turkey, and to harass without ceasing the whole length of the Turkish coasts.

The sentiments of the Greeks with regard to Turkey will to a large extent be shared by

remote from Albany, to accept nominations principalities of Roumania and Servia, which Soon after the clauses of the bill which disto seats in the Convention? Why not frankly together have a population of 5,000,000, are franchised a large number of close or "rotten" no less hostile to the Turks than the boroughs, were postponed, on Lord Lyndpendence, and do not conceal their desire to than to undertake responsibilities so grave with use the earliest opportunity for cutting the last tie which binds them to the bated Mohammmedan Empire. They are eager generally reproach the Convention with its for a new contest, and will hardly snail-like progress. If they will consult the resist the temptation to improve the journal, they will find that a disproportion of favorable opportunity which a war between Turkey and Greece would afford them. The reports of the most trustworthy travelers and the tone of the newspapers published by the several Christrian tribes in Turkey make it, at least, highly probable that the immense majority of the entire Christian population of Turkey will be in open sympathy with Greece. majority that the minority have virtually ruled In European Turkey, where the Mohammedans count only 4,000,000, against 11,500,000 Christians, a general alliance of the Christians with the Greeks could hardly fail to result soon in the total expulsion of the Turks.

It is, therefore, no mad attempt on the part of little Greece to risk a war against Turkey for the deliverance and annexation of Crete. interest. We find that in 1833 the Rebels held She has reasonable hopes for success as long as no foreign power interferes in behalf of Turkey. This, as the diplomatic history of the Eastern question during the past two years clearly shows, is not to be expected; on the contrary, there is almost a certainty of Greece hands precisely as our men were treated in having from the start powerful allies. The Government of Russia has long demanded from Turkey, in threatening notes, the cession of Crete to Greece; and the Russian people would hail with intense delight a declaration of war. The Prussian Government has repeatedly and emphatically declared its entire concurrence with the policy of Russia in the Eastern question. Austria, France, and England have, at least, given the Turks no hope of aid in case of a new Eastern war, but have repeatedly joined Russia and Prussia in urging upon the Porte the necessity of making concessions to the Christian provinces. Thus Greece has much greater reason to hope for aid from abroad than Turkey.

A war between Greece and Turkey is likely to bring on the crisis in the Eastern question. it will throw the whole of Eastern Europe into he wildest excitement, and it may soon put an end to the rule of the Moslems in Europe, shortly afterward instructed him to consider and prepare the ground for the erection of new States in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the population.

LOUISIANA. If Sheridan is not removed he will soon finish the preparations for a Constitutional Convention in Louisiana. The Boards of Registers have nearly finished the enrollment of voters, and are ready to execute Sheridan's order to prepare poll-books and voting places. It is expected that in a short time an order directing an election to be held for delegates to the Convention will be issued. The latest returns make the total of registered voters in the State 119,396, of whom 41,166 are whites and 78,230 blacks. The Conservative papers concede, upon these figures, a Radical majority of over 30,000; and as during the past month less than 2,000 names have been added to the lists in the whole State, there can be no hope of reducing it. The colored men have a decisive majority in all the parishes but six, and those are the smallest in the State. The New-Orleans Times is unquestionably right in its conclusion that "the political complexion of this Convention seems to be already decided beyond question. That it will be overwhelmingly Radical there can scarcely exist a doubt. The preponderance of blacks registered is very large, and as a mass they will vote the Radical ticket. The colored persons who express a determination to cooperate with the Conservative party are so few and noticeable as to prove that they are only exceptions to the general rule. Of course, even at possibly be influenced to elect dele gates to the Convention in some few of the parishes; but we believe it would be impossible to materially reduce the large majority which the Radicals seem destined to have, and therefore it is better to look this matter boldly in the face, and determine to 'make the best of it." All this shows with how little delay Sheridan has done his work, and how little remains to organize a loyal civil government. His removal, we are afraid, will be largely due to his success. We do not believe that the President desires a Radical Convention to be held in Louisiana, for it is not forgotten that he defended the massacre of that which assembled in July, 1866.

THE REFORM BILL PASSED. About two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, July 16, the Reform bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli, as was his right, made the closing speech in a debate which lasted for seven hours, in which, beside himself, Lord Cranbourne, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, Lord Elcho, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Laing, and other less-known members, took part. His address, vindicating the policy of the Government, satirizing some of the Opposition, and breathing respect and even a degree of gratitude to Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and other honorable and fair antagonists, concluded with a fervid expression of triumph as well as hope. His closing words

"I, for my part, do not believe that the country is in langer. I think England is safe in the race of men who nhabit her, that she is safe in something much more precious than her accumulated capital—her accumulated experience. She is safe in her national character, in her tame, in her tradition of a thousand years, and in that clorious future which I believe awaits her." danger.

His brilliant peroration elicited cheers from all parts of the House, and we learn, that contrary to all precedent as well as to the rules of the assembly, "the spectators in the gallery, car-'ried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, shared in the applause by clapping their hands." Only those who know how rigid is the rule in the British House of Commons (where even the presence of visitors is so little recognized that on a member's stating that 'There are strangers in the gallery," the House must at once be cleared of all except members and officials), can realize the excitement which thus exceeded bounds.

The Reform bill was read a first time in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Derby, on July 17, was read a second time, on July 22, and was considered in Committee on Monday last, July 29. The Lords "amended" the measure by increasing the pecuniary qualification of some of the voters-particularly that the suffrage, instead of being conferred upon lodgers paying \$1 a week rent, shall not be given to any who do not pay \$1 50. The motive of these "amendments" is palpably to obstruct Reform. This was the policy of the Lords in former years. In September, 1832, after five nights' debates, they rejected the Reform bill of the Grey Ministry by a majority of 41. In March, 1832, another Reform bill was before the Lords, and, after a four nights' struggle, its second reading was carried by a small majority of nine-the Tory party, which was the stronger, reserving

(William IV.) did not like Reform, though he was pledged to it-his wife, Queen Adelaide (who condescended to accept \$500,000 a year, with the rent-free Royal residence of Busby Park, from his death in 1837 to hers in 1849). had curtain-lectured him into Toryism, the normal condition of Royalty. From him the Grey Ministry exacted a promise, in writing, and duly signed and dated, that he would consent to their creating a sufficient number of Peers to swamp the Tory majority. In the reign of Queen Anne (on the last day of 1711), the Ministry induced her to create twelve peers, to make a majority hostile to the dangerous power of the Duke of Marlborough. It was in connection with this that Lord Wharton asked one of the twelve whether they voted by their foreman. When the Lords, in 1833, found that they were out-voted by a large number of new peers, they compromised by a sufficient number of them withdrawing from the debates, so that the measure passed easily.

There might have been a revolution in 1832 had the Lords thrown out the Reform bill, for it was doubtful whether the Grey Ministry would dare create seventy new peers, and fewer would have been insufficient to out-vote the Tories. There would have been something like revolution in 1867, if the Lords had insisted on "amending" Disraeli's Reform bill. But the Lords knew better. On Monday night, August 5, they reconsidered the "amendment" increasing the Lodger franchise, and rejected it. Last night the bill was finally read for the third time, and passed. Thus the first great step toward the transformation of the English Constitution has been taken.

The French claim to be the politest nation in the world, but they seem to have curious ideas upon the subject of good breeding. M. Vermoul, for instance, the editor of the Courrier Français, had the misfortune to publish in his paper something distasteful to M. Louis de Cassagnac, son of the editor of the Pays. M. de Cassagnac accordingly Ifollows M. Vermoul through the streets, spitting all over him, and then publishes a boastful account of the outrage in his father's newspaper. He is not punished for the assault, and we have no evidence that even public opinion has pronounced against him. On the other hand, a young student named Casse wounded the Czar's feelings by shouting "Vive la Pologne!" when the Russian Emperor went to the Opera in Paris. It was rude, certainly, but hardly deserved the three months imprisonment which the poor man got for it. But then, perhaps, an autocrat is more sensitive than an editor, and so in the Freuch code of etiquette it may be far worse to cry "Poland" in the hearing of a Czar than to spit in the face of a gentleman.

Kings and Queens are popularly supposed to be made of a kind of clay which knows not the power of love, and is generally insensible to the sentimental emotions which have so much influence over the lives of ordinary creatures. But the secret history of the lovelife of Albert and Victoria, which has just been published by Her Majesty's command, shows that, after all, the Queen of England is very much as other women are, and with her marriage, at any rate, Cupid had a great deal more to do than Downing street. "The Queen "sent for me alone to her room," Prince Albert writes to his grandmother, "and declared to 'me in a genuine outburst of love and affection that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy if I would make her the sacrifice of sharing her life with her." And the young Queen writes about the same time to her uncle, King Leopold of Belgium: "Albert seems perfection. I love him " MORE than I can say. I wish to keep the "this late day, enough colored people might | "dear young gentleman here till the end of next month. Ernest's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so adore dearest

> Mr. Johnson still has faith in the people, but grieves that they don't deserve his confidence. This recalls the story of a U. S. Marshal in Boston, who during the war ridiculed the idea of arming the freedmen, and predicted that they would carry their muskets over to the Rebels. "Why," said he, "when I was Fugi-"tive Slave Commissioner I was hunting for a nigger, and couldn't find him. So one day I went down to his house, and saw his wife. "Now look here, says I, 'I'm a Fugitive "'Slave Commissioner, and I can't find your " 'husband, Jim. His old master's come up "'from Virginia after him, and I want you to "have him here at ten o'clock to-morrow, punctual. Will you do it?" 'I will, massa." says she, 'Honor bright?' says I. 'Golly, massa, sure as I live I will.' Well, what do von think," indignantly continued the Marshal, "the next day I went down agin, and "couldn't find neither of 'em. That's it. Just "like these niggers. Can't rely on 'em." And he turned away, like Mr. Johnson, a much injured man, the victim of misplaced confidence.

The Soup Committee which lately went from Philadelphia to see the President, have printed a mysterious report of the interview, which is only valuable as it pretends to tell what he really thinks. Mr. Johnson "still has faith in 'the people," but laments "that they have become stolid and indifferent to their best interests. Absorbed in their money-getting, they have neglected the duty they owe to their country. Environed by a mercenary press, cursed with unfaithful ministers of the gospel, lectured on every hand by the emissaries of the revolutionary party which is destroying the Government, it is not wonderful that their minds are poisoned, and their tastes perverted; neither is it strange that they are wrapt in an apathy which bodes them absolute enslavement, if they do not wake up from it." This is a dreadful state of mind for the President to be in, but we fear that it is not so much of patriotism as

Another Fenian leader, "General" Fariola, is said to have turned informer. Fenianism is brimfull of absurdity, but it is too sad to be laughed at. The honorable patriotism of its objects, the preposterous inadequacy of its means, and the baseness of so many of its trusted agents, make a mournful contrast. But the story is an old one. Ireland has been for generations fighting against artillery with popgurs and nourishing traitors for her own be-

Our recent English visitor, Mr. Henry Vincent, made an address at Bedford on his return home, and paid us some fine compliments, which seem to have been as pleasing to his listeners as they will be to us. "America, after all," said he, " is the workman's country-the future "home for millions of the sons and daughters " of toil." He strongly urged English Inborers, requiring frequent personal attendance at points | the other Christian races of the Empire. The two | itself to cut, up the measure in committee. | artisans, and small farmers to emigrate to our

great Western States; he described the wonderful progress of the Pacific Railway, and prophesied of the astonishing results which are Greeks; they have achieved a virtual inde- hurst's motion, by a majority of 35. The King to follow its completion; and he bore testimony to the general success of the Republican experiment. Not the least sensible part of his speech was his advice to the emigrant not to pass more than a single night in New-York.

> Despite the Reform bill, it is plain enough that Parliament has a good deal to learn in the way of common sense and liberality. Two bills designed to remove the obstructions which confine the highest privileges of the principal universities to members of the Church of England have been defeated. One referring to Oxford and Cambridge passed the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords. The other, applying to Trinity College, Dublin, failed in the House of Commons. This seems rather illogical, but the benefit in the former case would accrue chiefly to Dissenters, and in the latter to Roman Catholics. The Commons did not mind Dissenters, but Catholics were too intolerant to be tolerated.

Mr. Pierrepont brought into Court yesterday the paper recommending Mrs. Surratt to mercy, and stated that the Judge Advocate assured him it was laid before the President as a part of the record of the proceedings of the Military Commission, and was attached to the other papers when the President signed them. But Mr. Johnson declares that he never saw it or heard of it. What is this mystery? We wonder if the true history of the Surratt family and this mysterious assassination will ever be

The visit of the French Empress to Queen Victoria has been made so very quietly that the gossips suppose it to possess some mysterious significance. If Eugenie had crossed the channel in state, the trip might have passed for one of pleasure. The possibility of an Empress ever getting weary of pomp and ceremony, and traveling quietly, just because she prefers to do so, has apparently not occurred to anybody.

Señor de Castillo, who was Maximilian's Minister of Foreign Affairs, but is now in Spain, has made a very comical proposal. He offers to settle the Mexican question by single combat with Juarez, and is ready to proceed to Mexico in order to fight the duel, as soon as he receives a guarantee that he will not be assassinated the moment he gets there. It is a safe challenge: he will never get the guar

Broadhead, the Sheffield Thug, has been readmitted to fellowship by the Saw-Grinders' Union, and some of those present at the meeting expressed the opinion that he was "the "best man in the trade." The worst feature in these English Trades' Outrages is the indifference of so many of the workmen to the shameful crimes which have been committed in their name.

Lord Lyttleton proposed a most extaordinary amendment to the English Reform bill, which, if it passed, would disfranchise a large minority of the greatest men in the kingdom. No one is to vote "who cannot write a legible hand."

OBITUARY.

at his residence at Harrisburg yesterday afternoon. Tag

DAVID R. PORTER. Ex-Gov. David R. Porter of Pennsylvania died

later years of his life were spent in retirement from political affairs, and in the management of his extentive business interests as an iron manufacturer. He had the reputation of being a man of much private worth, was a Democrat in politics, and during the last Winter, notwithstanding his age—being then in his 79th year-he was offered the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia by President Johnson, but was rejected by the Senate. In his earlier years ho was prominent in the public affairs of his State. He served as a member of both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was twice Governor of the State, being the first executive officer of the commonwealth elected under the Constitu tion of 1838. He was inaugurated on the 11th of January, 1830, being elected over Joseph Ritner, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 5,496 votes. Charges of irregularity it the election in Philadelphia County gave occasion for much feeling in the organization of the Legislature, and disgraceful procedings at the State capital, since famous a the "Buckshot war," were the consequences. These difficulties were the occasion of a proclamation from Gov. Ritner, calling out the militia to repress an outbreak, and of ap-peals for United States troops for the same purpose. The documents transmitted to the United States House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution asking the President to communicate to the House information re specting the call for an armed force of United States, troops by the Governor of Pennsylvania, are interesting reading at this day. Among these were communications from the late Gen. E. V. Sumner, then a captain of dragoons at Carligle Barracks, and J. K. Paulding, the Author, at that time Secretary of the Navy, the former refusing to send troops because the disturbances proceeded from political differences, the people to a man going in support of the measures of their leaders in support of the measures of their leaders and both parties disclaming intention of violence. It was feared by the friends of Mr. Porter that his inauguration would be prevented by force, and it was alleged that Gov. Ritner would hold over for another term, but in the high state of political excitement the hitterness of which is not even yet forgotten, each party was hable to misjudge the intentions of the other. Caim and dispassionate counsels could easily have arranged the difficulties, but the criminations and recriminations of the friends of the rival legislatures organized at Harrisburg gave occasion for one of the most remarkable episodes in our political history that is at once a satire on our institutions and a warning against the dangers of passion and prejudice, Thaddous Stevens was a member of the Legislature and the leader of the Whigs, and, on his motion, Charles R. Penrose of Philadelphia was elected Speaker of the House, but the Democrats, aided by a few members of the Whig party, organized what was called the "Hopkins branch of the Legislature," and elected Wm. Hopkins Speaker. At length an agreement was arrived at by which both Speakers reagned; after which Mr. Hopkins was elected, and the message of the Governor, principally devoted to the late unhappy differences, was received. Mr. Stevens was called by his opponents "the oracle" and conscience keeper of Gov. Rither, and both he and Gov. Porter was not attended by any remarkable circumstances, and his administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth were wise and temperate.

THE REV. F. J. LENIHAN, WOONSCKET, R. L. and both parties disclaiming intention of violence.

THE REV. F. J. LENIHAN, WOONSOCKET, R. I. The Rev. F. J. Lenihan, Catholic Pastor, Woonsocket, R. I., died at his residence in that town on Friday, Aug. 2, and was interred on the following Monday, the Bishop of Hartford and about forty priests attending the funeral. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and finished, his collegiate education at Fordham, N. Y. In 1862-3 he was stationed at Bridgeport, Conn., where he was outspoken in his support of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. A few days before his death he received his commission as Chaplain of the Rhéde Island Guards from Gen. Burnside. Deceased was 35 years of age.

COL. VON SCHROEDER. NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6 .- Major and brevet Col. Alexander Von Schroeder, Assistant Inspector-General on Gen. Sheridan's staff, died suddenly last evening of brain fever.

George Garman, a professional trader, insurance agent, &c., and at one time a constable in Harrisburg, Pa. was bound over yesterday for having in his possession \$700 in counterfeit \$10 notes on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

Admiral Tegethoff and the Austrian delegation to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will leave Baiten to remain the remains of Maximilian will be remained to remain the remains of Maximilian will be remained to remain the remains of Maximilian will be remained to remain the remained to remain the remains of Maximilian will be remained to remain the remained the remained to remain the remained the remained to remain the remained the remained to remain the re

tion to recover the remains of Maximilian will leave Bai-timore today for Cincinnati, where they will take a steamer for New-Orleans, whence an Austrian ship of war will take them to Mexico.

The recent hurricane on the Atlantic coalliseamen agree, was one of the severest on record.

Nearly all vessels arriving at Atlantic pofts are more or less damaged, and many disasters are reported. Of Shinnecock, the pilot boat Isaac Webb plexed up part of the deck house, and various articles from a vessel supposed to have been a coal-loaded schooner. Among the articles found are part of a lady's dress, a blacking-brush, with the letters "J. H. B." out on the top; a recking-chain marked under the seat in chalk, "Holmes." The officers of the Webb also saw parts of the cabin furniture.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived in Baltimer, yesterday, on the ateamer from Charleston, on her way to loin har humand in Camada. The recent hurricane on the Atlantic cot.